

U. S. COLORED TROOPS FIRST TO CROSS BORDER AT JUAREZ

during the engagement was placed at 300 by the Federals, while 70 were wounded, they said. They said they had no estimate of their own losses.

When the Mexican bullets became too thick for the safety of citizens of El Paso, Brig. Gen. J. B. Erwin at 11 o'clock last night ordered American troops to cross the border, and in ten minutes after the order was issued 1,500 United States soldiers were in Mexico. The first troops to cross the border were the 24th Infantry (colored), a battalion of the 2nd Artillery and the 5th and 7th Cavalry.

After the Mexican Federals were allowed to retire into the town of Juarez, Col. Hadsell's colored infantry opened up with a terrific rifle fire on the trenches flanking the race track. They advanced in open order and succeeded in dislodging the Villa forces, who held the strongest positions, as the colored troops were forced to advance across a comparatively open plain. The first volleys from the riflemen were answered, shot for shot, by the Villa troops, who seemed to realize they were trapped by the cavalry in the rear and the infantry in front.

American machine guns started spluttering from adobe houses near the race track and the preponderance of rifle fire was soon with the American forces. The preliminary artillery preparation having been completed, the shrapnel guns became silent as the rifles took up the work. The explosion of Mauser and American cartridges could be plainly distinguished from military headquarters in the Mills Building in El Paso, where Gen. Erwin was an interested spectator from his tenth-story window.

As the American cavalry maneuvered over the Juarez plain their positions were marked by great rocket flares and were answered by similar star shells from the top of the Mills Building. At 2:30 the rifle firing had died down, indicating the Villa forces were defeated and were being driven into the hills or pursued by the United States cavalry.

The American artillery was stationed in positions from which the Juarez race track, where the Villa rebels were quartered, could be shelled with shrapnel. A flanking movement was begun in an effort to prevent the escape of the rebels.

Private Sam Tusco, Headquarters Company, 88d Field Artillery, was the first fatality in the expeditionary force. Private Tusco was caught by a sniper, while on the American side. Private Burchard Casey of the same unit was shot through the chest.

One sergeant of the 7th Cavalry was seriously wounded by Rebel rifle fire after the American cavalry crossed last night and two members of the 24th (colored) Infantry were less seriously wounded.

After Private Tusco was killed and Private Casey wounded, a detachment of cavalry charged a small adobe pillbox fortress and machine gun nest on the south bank of the Rio Grande opposite the stock yards, where rebel snipers had found concealment. The rebels were killed or driven out.

The sniping in the lower part of El Paso was under control soon after it started last night, it was announced at military headquarters to-day. A number of suspected snipers were arrested and are being held for investigation. A sniper killed by an American soldier at Ninth and Stanton streets last night had the entire top of his head shot away when the soldier fired on him. The man was al-

leged to have been firing at the civilians.

An American army officer who made an inspection trip from the International Bridge to the race track southeast of Juarez this morning reported seeing the bodies of thirty Villa dead. He believed many had been killed with shrapnel bullets fired from the American artillery.

In announcing his action in freeing Americans into Mexico, Brig. Gen. Erwin in a formal statement said he had done so to prevent the indiscriminate firing into El Paso by rebel soldiers, endangering the lives of Americans.

"But on no account were they to undertake an invasion into Mexico," continued the statement. "As soon as the Villistas have been dispersed and the safety of the citizens of El Paso been assured, then the troops of my command will be withdrawn to the American side of the border."

GEN. GONZALEZ RESUMES COMMAND IN JUAREZ.

Major Gen. Francisco Gonzalez returned to Juarez to-day and resumed command of the Federal troops which remained at the Mexican end of the International Bridge. Gen. Gonzalez withdrew in the direction of San Alayua to prevent any clashes between the American and Mexican Government troops because of mistaken identity or purpose.

Gen. Gonzalez was assured by Lieut. Gen. Alde Camacho to Gen. Erwin, that he would be given every consideration and was handed a sealed communication from Brig. Gen. Erwin, believed to express these same sentiments.

After the visit of Lieut. Cox and after reading Gen. Erwin's letter, Gen. Gonzalez announced he would remain at Fort Hidalgo, and asked permission to go to different parts of the town now under control of the American troops.

He also asked that his officers and men who had been temporarily detained at the United States Immigration station be released. This was ordered done.

"This is a matter for my superior officers and for my President to consider," Gen. Gonzalez said at Fort Hidalgo. "I am not in a position to impose my own views upon the situation although I did not and do not yet think the crossing of the American forces was necessary for the defeat of Villa."

At the fort it was announced that seventy Villa prisoners had been taken south with Gen. Gonzalez's column and the eight of the officers of Villa's command, made prisoners, had been executed. It was also stated by Major Hernandez that the body of Manuel Castro, a Villa General, had been found in the trenches east of the town.

The American troops, mostly 24th Infantrymen, guard the American approaches to the International Bridge to-day, while Mexican soldiers guard the Mexican end of the bridge. The Chinese and Mexican refugees who were detained at the United States Immigration Station during the night, were released and permitted to return to Juarez, where everything was quiet. Customs inspection was suspended at the Mexican end of the bridge.

One American officer in command of a colored infantry company told of his experience during the fighting with the rebels last night. He said the band of rebels held up their hands in token of surrender, then opened fire on the Americans at close range. All the rebel band were killed.

JUAREZ, Mexico, June 16.—(Associated Press.)—The 24th (colored) United States Infantry to-day, around the four sides of the Plaza de Paz and in front of the ancient mission the infantrymen set up a temporary bivouac and early today were cooking coffee and frying bacon in the shadow of the 16th century church.

Wearing their trench helmets and full field equipment, the colored soldiers of Uncle Sam made a picture as they lounged on the benches of the plaza or lay in the street after a march into town and a night's fight with the Villa rebels.

White officers hurried from place to place to see that the temporary camp was established and policed properly and that the worshippers at the old church had room to pass to and from worship. Infantrymen guarded intersections and bridge approaches.

DESCRIBES SCENES IN WILKINS HOME NIGHT OF MURDER

Sergt. Snider Tells How He Saw Aged Doctor-Defendant Near Dying Wife.

FIND SUPPOSED BOOTY.

Scarfpin Hidden in Physician's Coat, Not Taken by Robbers, Says Prosecutor.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

MINEOLA, N. Y., June 16.—The taking of testimony in the trial of Dr. Walter K. Wilkins, sixty-seven years old, accused of the murder of his fifty-eight-year-old wife at Long Beach, was begun to-day. The first witnesses were an engineer and photographer, whose work was exhibited to the jury to give them a graphic representation of the surroundings of the Wilkins cottage.

After County Detective Carman Plant had verified some of the photographs to which Charles W. Wyong, counsel for the defense, had objected as not showing conditions as they were at the time of the murder, Plant was withdrawn temporarily and Sergt. Harry H. Snider was called. His examination follows:

Q. Do you recall seeing Dr. and Mrs. Wilkins on the evening of Feb. 27? A. Yes. I saw them get off the 9:05 train. It was a minute or two late.

Q. Did you speak to them? A. I walked with them to Park Street.

Q. When did you go to their home? A. About 9:45 o'clock, when I received a telephone call.

Q. What did you see? A. Dr. Wilkins rising from beside his wife, who was lying on the vestibule of the cottage after Mrs. Wilkins was taken away.

The opening address of District Attorney Charles R. Weeks disclosed the intention of the State to offer new evidence. The white-bearded defendant nodded brightly to his counsel, Charles N. Wyong, as though the points made by Mr. Weeks were favorable to his own cause.

In his opening address District Attorney Weeks divulged the nature of the new testimony which will be brought against Dr. Wilkins.

When Dr. Wilkins ran to the home of neighbors late on the night of Feb. 27 he said he had been robbed on entering the cottage by two men. A third man, he said, had gone out of the house at the order of the chief robber (who called the third man "Dick") and had beaten Mrs. Wilkins to death as she stood screaming on the lawn.

The physician said the only injury to himself was the denting of his derby hat by a blow which knocked him to the floor but did not break his skin, and that the robbers were content with taking from him \$40 in money, his gold watch and a small gold "lovers' knot" scarfpin and then ran from the house when the screams of Mrs. Wilkins ceased.

The District Attorney in his opening address told the jury that when suspicion was first directed against Dr. Wilkins, several days after the murder, the house was searched and, as has already been made public, a gold watch wrapped in a blood-stained napkin was found thrust at arm's length into the stuffing of a sofa in the cottage parlor.

"But, gentlemen," said Mr. Weeks in his opening address, "we shall show you that within the last few days we have found another item of the jewelry which Dr. Wilkins says the 'robbers' took from him. You will learn that it was found where no 'robbers' could have put it. And when we show you where it was found, and how it was found, and when it was found, the State will leave it to your intelligence to make you certain that no 'robbers' burst upon Dr. Wilkins in his home that night and robbed him (with gentle apologies for their necessary roughness) and then went out and beat his wife to death with a lead pipe and a hammer-wrapped with newspaper taken from rubbish piles in a house which had not been disturbed recently."

The District Attorney explained that he referred to the gold "lovers' knot" scarfpin which Dr. Wilkins described to the authorities when reporting the robbery. He said the pin was found hidden inside the lining of a pocket in the overcoat worn by Dr. Wilkins the night of the murder.

Mr. Weeks finished in just an hour. The first witness called was George S. Vanderwerker, a civil engineer. A plan of the cottage with all the furniture in place was introduced, as well as a plan of the vicinity of the Wilkins home, which was set up on an easel beside the jury box.

Mr. Wyong reserved the right to question the correctness of placing of the furniture and other objects. Charles W. Hanson and Aubrey J. Drummond, producers of the minutes of the hearing before Coroner Neu when Snider swore that there were three chairs at the table.

Sergt. Snider said Dr. Wilkins picked up the machinist's hammer lying beside Mrs. Wilkins body and both Snider and policeman White told him to drop it.

A pocket book found by the witness on the Wilkins lawn was put in evidence. Dr. Wilkins examined

Employees of Torpedo Plant at Bridgeport At Meeting Denouncing Bolshevism in U. S.



More than 2,000 employees of the Lake torpedo plant at Bridgeport, representing a large number of nationalities, attended a recent anti-Red meeting and passed resolutions for safeguarding the country and Government. The resolutions further provided that all alien Bolsheviki be banished, that Bolsheviki ideas be not permitted to be taught in schools and that no red flags be allowed.

BRITISH CROSSED OCEAN IN DAMAGED PLANE; PILOT DIDN'T KNOW IT

(Continued From First Page.)

pony was sending two men to salvage the damaged biplane, but he gave it as his opinion that the job would require several men and that they would have to lay a track to get the machine out of the bog.

The aviators said they did not feel hungry during the flight, but were extremely thirsty.

"For a time," Capt. Alcock said, "we spoke to each other through the communication telephones, but these broke down after four hours and we had to discard them. Then I had to shout to Lieut. Brown. Most of our 'conversation' consisted of tapping one another on the shoulder and going through the motions of drinking."

When the Vickers-Vimy biplane was first sighted crossing the Irish coast, says a despatch to the Daily Mail from Clifden, Galway, an airplane flew out from the Oranmore airbase to render assistance. This machine landed near the Vimy, but unfortunately was wrecked owing to the softness of the ground.

When the Vickers-Vimy landed Lieut. Brown said to Capt. Alcock, "What do you think of that for fancy navigating?" and the pilot of the machine responded, "Very good." The two men who had just completed an epoch-making voyage then shook hands.

When assistance reached the machine, the two aviators were helped to the ground and it was found that Lieut. Brown was slightly injured on the nose and mouth by the jolt given the machine when it struck the ground. Both men were deaf and were unable to walk steadily for some minutes. They quickly recovered, however, and were escorted to the wireless station in triumph, being given the best hospitality available. They distributed cigarettes as souvenirs and gave away the small dog and cat which were mascots during the trip. The entire equipment was rain-soaked by the downpour during the journey.

"I did not know once during the night whether I was upside down or not," said Capt. Alcock. "Once we ascended hurriedly when we saw the green Atlantic only thirty feet below."

After breakfast, following their landing, Lieut. Brown went to bed, while Capt. Alcock inspected the machine. The Lieutenant, however, was unable to sleep and soon got up. By noon both were looking perfectly well and willingly distributed autographs to admirers. Capt. Alcock wanted to fly to England in a borrowed plane, but his companion observed: "I have had enough flying for a bit."

Capt. Alcock exhibited a bunch of rain-soaked letters which he had been asked to mail if the flight was successful, saying, "I am the first transatlantic postman."

Polish Troops Resume March Across Germany.

BERLIN, June 16.—Transportation of Polish troops across Germany, from France to Poland, as demanded by Foch, has been resumed, according to a Berlin despatch.

Former convicts testified that Smith hired them to burn the creamery because business was bad owing to the high price of milk in New York City.

5 YEARS FOR DAIRY HEAD.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 16.—Jacob Smith of New York, President of the Suffern Dairy, which was burned at Cato last December, was sentenced to serve not less than five nor more than ten years by County Judge Hall Greenfield to-day on conviction of arson, third degree.

Polish Troops Resume March Across Germany.

BERLIN, June 16.—Transportation of Polish troops across Germany, from France to Poland, as demanded by Foch, has been resumed, according to a Berlin despatch.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, June 14, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 17.40 cents per pound.—Advt.

"TERRIBLE TRIP," SAYS ALCOCK IN HIS ACCOUNT OF FLIGHT; UPSIDE DOWN, DIDN'T KNOW IT

Machine, Covered in Ice Sheet, Looped the Loop and Dropped Almost to Sea—Sleet "Chewed" Faces.

LONDON, June 16.

CAPT. JACK ALCOCK, in his story of the transatlantic flight written for the Daily Mail, for whose prize of \$50,000 he flew across, says:

"We have had a terrible journey. The wonder is that we are here at all. We scarcely saw the sun or moon or stars. For hours we saw none of them. The fog was very dense and at times we had to descend within 300 feet of the sea.

"For four hours the machine was covered in a sheet of ice caused by frozen sleet. At another time the fog was so dense that my speed indicator did not work, and for a few seconds it was very alarming. We looped the loop, I do believe, and did a very steep spiral. We did some very comic stunts, for I had no sense of the horizon.

"The winds were favorable all the way—northwest and at times southwest. We said in Newfoundland we would do the trip in sixteen hours, but we never thought we should.

"An hour and a half before we saw land we had no certain idea where we were, but we believed we were at Galway or thereabouts. Our delight in seeing Eastal Island and Turbot Island (five miles west of Clifden) was great. People did not know who we were when we landed, and thought we were scouts looking for Alcock.

"We encountered no unforeseen conditions. We did not suffer from cold or exhaustion except when looking over the side; then sleet chewed bits out of our faces. We drank coffee and ate sandwiches and chocolate.

"The flight has shown that the Atlantic flight is practicable, but I think it should be done not with an aeroplane or seaplane, but with a flying boat. We had plenty of reserve fuel left, using only two-thirds of our supply. The only thing that upset me was to see the machine at the end of the damaged. From above, the bog looked like a lovely field, but the machine sank into it up to the axles and fell over onto her nose."

BRITISH PRESS, PRAISING ALCOCK, ALSO GIVES GLORY TO AMERICANS

No Question of Eclipse in Honors, Says the London Telegraph.

LONDON, June 16.—Amid the chorus of editorial congratulations to Capt. Jack Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown on the successful completion of their airplane trip across the Atlantic, the note of national triumph, although it is sounded, is not struck excessively.

Gratification is generally expressed that the first non-stop crossing of the Atlantic was made by a British machine driven by British airmen, and there are one or two satisfied references made to the fact that the flight was accomplished "without adventures aid," but on the whole the American crossing is recalled with due recognition. Thus, the Chronicle says:

"The honor for the first crossings belongs to the gallant Americans, but Alcock and Brown were the first to cross in less time than would be taken by a sea voyage. . . . The Atlantic honors are now fairly divided between the United States and Great Britain."

The Telegraph says of the flight:

"It does not eclipse the glory of the American achievement, but that is because there is no question of an eclipse in these matters, as there is no question of jealousy."

The Mail also refers to the "superbly planned organization of the NC-4's record passage."

Some papers deplore the assumption of the early establishment of trans-Atlantic passenger service. They point to the long delays encountered in Newfoundland and the hazards that Alcock and Brown ran, and believe it will be long before sea travel is superseded.

\$1.00 PER DAY RENTS

Any High-Class Electric VACUUM CLEANER

For Two Days Rental Dept. Phone Bryant 6280 Vacuum Cleaner Specialty Co. 131 West 42d St.

WE PAY YOU FULL VALUE FOR YOUR PAWN TICKETS

DIAMONDS AND OLD JEWELRY

"Our service is quick, confidential & reliable"

1521 BROADWAY, at 45th Street. Bank References. Open Evenings.

DIED.

ABOCENA.—RAPHAEL. Lying in state at the CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 46th.

LANGILL.—On June 15, WILLIAM ESTER LANGILL, in his twenty-ninth year. Services at the home of her parents, Ramsey, N. J., Tuesday evening. Burial Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Wednesday about noon.

CANDY

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Our Two Big Specials

Candy Lovers be sure and get in on this Big Candy Special for Monday, June 16.

MARSHING CHERRY CREAM KISSES—A brand new palate thriller on the NEWEST sweet program. Just picture, if you can, ripe cherries dripping with luscious juice, blended with richest sugar cream. That's the special sensation this great special presents. SPECIAL FOUND BOX 25c

A Wonderfully Big Special for Tuesday, June 17.

MOLASSES COCONUT SQUARES—The name sounds good, doesn't it? These sweets are of about the size of a caramel and made from the richest Ceylon Gristed Coconut and Pure Open New Orleans Molasses, expertly blended and formed into morsels of extreme deliciousness. SPECIAL FOUND BOX 25c

Other Monday Attractions:

ASSORTED JELLY RINGS—These are made of purest fruit jellies in many pleasing and tasty flavors of Fruits, Mints and rich spices, presented in sparkling crystallized form. FOUND BOX 44c

Loft

Stores: New York, Brooklyn, Newark.

For exact location see Telephone Directory. The specified weight includes the container.

MILK CHOCOLATE COCONUT RIVALS—This is composed of the richest Swiss Milk and Cream, Cocoa, and Caramel. The richest which enters it is of our world-famous Premium Milk Chocolate. FOUND BOX 69c

CAN YOU SWIM?

Learn how at once in a few lessons. Get the most fun at the beach, and really enjoy the surf. We have taught thousands who thought they never could swim.

Largest and finest institution in the world. 2 top floors of Fleischman Building.

Women's Hours—Mon., Wed. & Friday from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Tuesday and Thursday from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Men's Hours—Mon., Wed. & Friday from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Tuesday & Thursday from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SALE ALL DAY ALL NIGHT.

Reischman's POOL

42d St., Cor. 6th Ave.

BATHING IN THE BIG POOL 30¢

White Rose

Deservedly

The Largest Selling Ceylon Packed Tea in the World